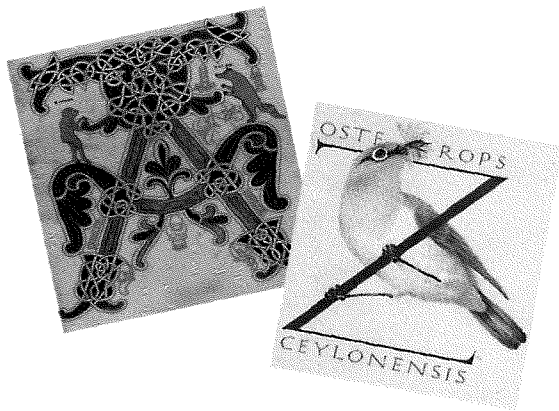


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concluding stage of an attack in which close combat occurs with the enemy. **3. Law a.** An unlawful threat or attempt to do bodily injury to another. **b.** The act or an instance of unlawfully threatening or attempting to injure another. **4a. Law** Sexual assault. **b.** The crime of rape. ♦ *v.* **-sault•ed, -sault•ing, -saults** —*tr.* **1.** To make an assault upon; attack. See synonyms at **attack**. **2.** To rape. —*intr.* To make an assault. [Middle English *assaut*, from Old French, from Vulgar Latin **assaltus*, variant of Latin *assultus*, from past participle of *assilire*, to jump on. See ASSAIL.] —**as•sault•er** *n.*

assault and battery *n.* An assault upon a victim that is carried out by striking the victim, knocking the victim down, or otherwise doing violence to the victim.

assault gun *n.* **1.** An assault weapon. **2.** A turretless armored vehicle having the chassis of a tank but mounting a larger gun, used in antitank combat and infantry support.

assaultive (ə-sòl'tív) *adj.* Inclined to or suggestive of violent attack: "The reduction of cinema to assaultive images . . . has produced a disincarnated, lightweight cinema that doesn't demand anyone's full attention" (Susan Sontag). —**as•sault•ive•ly** *adv.* —**as•sault•ive•ness** *n.*

assault rifle *n.* Any of various automatic or semiautomatic rifles designed for individual use in combat.

assault weapon *n.* An infantry weapon, such as an assault rifle, designed for individual use.

as•say (äs'sä', ä-sä') *n.* **1a.** Qualitative or quantitative analysis of a substance, especially of an ore or drug, to determine its components. **b.** A substance to be so analyzed. **c.** The result of such an analysis. **2.** An analysis or examination. **3. Archaic** An attempt; an essay. ♦ *v.* (ä-sä', äs'-ä') **-say•ed, -say•ing, -says** —*tr.* **1.** To subject to chemical analysis. **2.** To examine by trial or experiment; put to a test: *assay one's ability to speak Chinese*. **3.** To evaluate; assess: *assayed the situation before taking action*. See synonyms at **estimate**. **4.** To attempt; try. —*intr.* To be shown by analysis to contain a certain proportion of usually precious metal. [Middle English, from Old French *essai*, *assai*. See ESSAY.] —**as•say•a•ble** *adj.* —**as•say•er** *n.*

as•se•gai or **as•sa•gai** (äs'sä-gäi) *n.* **1.** A light spear or lance, especially one with a short shaft and long blade for close combat, used by Bantu peoples of southern Africa. **2.** A southern African tree (*Curtisia dentata*) having wood used for making spears or lances. [Obsolete French *azagaie*, probably from Old Spanish *azagayah*, from Arabic *az-zagāya*: *al-*, the + Berber *zagāya*, spear.]

as•sem•blage (ə-sēm'blj) *n.* **1a.** The act of assembling. **b.** The state of being assembled. **2.** A collection of people or things; a gathering. **3.** A collection of items from a single datable component of an archeological site. **4.** A fitting together of parts, as those in a machine. **5.** A sculptural composition consisting of an arrangement of miscellaneous objects or found materials. —**as•sem•blage•ist** *n.*

as•sem•ble (ə-sēm'bəl) *v.* **-bled, -bling, -bles** —*tr.* **1.** To bring or call together into a group or whole: *assembled the jury*. **2.** To fit together the parts or pieces of: *assemble a machine*; *assemble data*. —*intr.* To gather together; congregate. See synonyms at **gather**. [Middle English *assemblen*, from Old French *assembler*, from Vulgar Latin **assimulāre*: Latin *ad-*, ad- + Latin *simul*, together; see **sem-** in Appendix I.]

as•sem•bler (ə-sēm'blər) *n.* **1.** One that assembles, as a worker who puts together components of an item being manufactured. **2. Computer Science** A program that produces executable machine code from symbolic assembly language.

as•sem•bly (ə-sēm'blē) *n., pl. -blies* **1a.** The act of assembling. **b.** The state of being assembled. **2.** A group of persons gathered together for a common reason, as for a legislative, religious, educational, or social purpose. **3. Assembly** The lower house of the legislature in certain U.S. states. **4a.** The putting together of manufactured parts to make a completed product, such as a machine or electronic circuit. **b.** A set of parts so assembled. **5.** A signal by bugle or drum for troops to come together in formation. **6. Computer Science** The automatic translation of symbolic code into machine code. **7. Computer Science** An assembly language.

assembly language *n.* A programming language that is a close approximation of the binary machine code. Also called *assembly code*.

assembly line *n.* **1.** An arrangement of workers, machines, and equipment in which the product being assembled passes consecutively from operation to operation until completed. Also called *production line*. **2.** A process in which finished products are turned out in a mechanically efficient, though impersonal, manner: *a university that functions as a sports assembly line*.

as•sem•bly•man (ə-sēm'blē-mən) *n.* A man who is a member of a legislative assembly.

Assembly of God *n.* A Pentecostal congregation founded in the United States in 1914.

assembly time *n.* *Computer Science* The time required for an assembler to translate symbolic language into machine instructions.

as•sem•bly•wom•an (ə-sēm'blē-wōm'ən) *n.* A woman who is a member of a legislative assembly.

as•sent (ə-sent') *intr.v. -sent•ed, -sent•ing, -sents* To agree, as to a proposal; concur. ♦ *n.* **1.** Agreement; concurrence: *reached assent on a course of action*. **2.** Acquiescence; consent: *gave my assent to the plan*. [Middle English *assenten*, from Old French *assentir*, from Latin *assentāri*: *ad-*, ad- + *sentire*, to feel; see **sent-** in Appendix I.] —**as•sent•er, as•sent•or** *n.* —**as•sent•ing•ly** *adv.* —**as•sen•tive** *adj.* —**as•sen•tive•ness** *n.*

Synonyms *assent, agree, accede, acquiesce, consent, concur, subscribe* These verbs denote acceptance of and often belief in another's views, proposals, or actions. *Assent* implies agreement, especially as a result of de-

liberation: *They readily assented to our suggestion. Agree and accede are related in the sense that assent has been reached after discussion or persuasion, but accede implies that one person or group has yielded to the other: "It was not possible to agree to a proposal so extraordinary and unexpected" (William Robertson). "In an evil hour this proposal was acceded to" (Mary E. Herbert). Acquiesce suggests passive assent because of inability or unwillingness to oppose: I acquiesced in their decision despite my misgivings. Consent implies voluntary agreement: Her parents consented to her marriage. Concur suggests that one has independently reached the same conclusion as another: "I concurred with our incumbent in getting up a petition against the Reform Bill" (George Eliot). Subscribe indicates hearty approval: "I am contented to subscribe to the opinion of the best-qualified judge of our time" (Sir Walter Scott).*

as•sen•ta•tion (äs'ën-tä'shən) *n.* Hasty, typically servile agreement with another's opinions.

as•sert (ə-sürt') *tr.v. -sert•ed, -sert•ing, -serts* **1.** To state or express positively; affirm: *asserted his innocence*. **2.** To defend or maintain (one's rights, for example). — **idiom: assert oneself** To act boldly or forcefully, especially in defending one's rights or stating an opinion. [Latin *asserere*, *assert-*: *ad-*, ad- + *serere*, to join; see **ser-** in Appendix I.] —**as•sert•a•ble, as•sert•i•ble** *adj.* —**as•sert•er, as•sert•or** *n.*

as•sert•ed (ə-sürt'əd) *adj.* Confidently stated to be so but without proof; alleged: *the asserted value of a painting*. —**as•sert•ed•ly** *adv.*

as•ser•tion (ə-sürt'shən) *n.* **1.** The act of asserting. **2.** Something declared or stated positively, often with no support or attempt at proof. —**as•ser•tion•al** *adj.*

as•ser•tive (ə-sürt'tiv) *adj.* Inclined to bold or confident assertion; aggressively self-assured. —**as•ser•tive•ly** *adv.* —**as•ser•tive•ness** *n.*

assertiveness training *n.* A method of training a person in direct expression and assertiveness in his or her interpersonal interactions.

as•ses¹ (äs'ez', äs'iz) *n.* Plural of **as**².

as•ses² (äs'iz) *n.* Plural of **ass**¹.

as•ses³ (äs'iz) *n.* *Vulgar Slang* Plural of **ass**².

as•sess (ə-sēs') *tr.v. -sessed, -sess•ing, -sess•es* **1.** To estimate the value of (property) for taxation. **2.** To set or determine the amount of (a payment, such as a tax or fine). **3.** To charge (a person or property) with a special payment, such as a tax or fine. **4. Sports** To charge (a foul or penalty) against a player, coach, or team. **5.** To determine the value, significance, or extent of; appraise. See synonyms at **estimate**. [Middle English *assessen*, from Old French *assesser*, from Latin *assidere*, *assess-*, to sit by as an assistant judge: *ad-*, ad- + *sedere*, to sit; see **sed-** in Appendix I.] —**as•sess•a•ble** *adj.*

as•sess•ment (ə-sēs'mənt) *n.* **1.** The act of assessing; appraisal. **2.** An amount assessed, as for taxation.

as•ses•sor (ə-sēs'sər) *n.* **1.** An official who evaluates property for taxation. **2.** An assistant to a judge or magistrate, usually selected for special knowledge in a particular area. —**as•ses•sor•i•al** (äs'sör'e-əl, -sör'e-) *adj.*

as•set (äs'ët') *n.* **1.** A useful or valuable quality, person, or thing; an advantage or resource: *proved herself an asset to the company*. **2.** A valuable item that is owned. **3.** A spy working in his or her own country and controlled by the enemy. **4. assets a. Accounting** The entries on a balance sheet showing all properties, both tangible and intangible, and claims against others that may be applied to cover the liabilities of a person or business. Assets can include cash, stock, inventories, property rights, and goodwill. **b.** The entire property owned by a person, especially a bankrupt, that can be used to settle debts. [Back-formation from English *assets*, sufficient goods to settle a testator's debts and legacies, from Anglo-Norman *asetz*, from *asez*, enough, from Vulgar Latin **ad satis*, to sufficiency: Latin *ad*, to; see **AD-** + Latin *satis*, enough; see **sa-** in Appendix I.]

as•sev•er•ate (ə-sēv'ə-rät') *tr.v. -at•ed, -at•ing, -ates* To declare seriously or positively; affirm. [Latin *asseverāre*, *asseverāt-*: *ad-*, ad- + *severus*, serious; see **segh-** in Appendix I.] —**as•sev•er•a•tion** *n.* —**as•sev•er•a•tive** (ə-rä'tiv, -ər-ə-tiv) *adj.*

ass•hole (äs'hól') *n.* *Vulgar Slang* **1.** The anus. **2.** A thoroughly contemptible, detestable person. **3.** The most miserable or undesirable place in a particular area. [ASS² + HOLE.]

as•sib•i•late (ə-sib'ə-lät') *tr.v. -lat•ed, -lat•ing, -lates* To pronounce with a hissing sound; make sibilant. [AD- + SIBILATE.] —**as•sib•i•la•tion** *n.*

as•si•du•ity (äs'i-dōō'i-tē, -dyōō'-) *n., pl. -ties* **1.** Persistent application or diligence; unflagging effort. **2.** Constant personal attention and often obsequious solicitude. Often used in the plural.

as•sid•u•ous (ə-sij'ōō-əs) *adj.* **1.** Constant in application or attention; diligent: *an assiduous worker who strove for perfection*. See synonyms at **busy**. **2.** Unceasing; persistent: *assiduous research*. [From Latin *assiduus*, from *assidere*, to attend to: *ad-*, ad- + *sedere*, to sit; see **sed-** in Appendix I.] —**as•sid•u•ous•ly** *adv.* —**as•sid•u•ous•ness** *n.*

as•sign (ə-sin') *tr.v. -signed, -sign•ing, -signs* **1.** To set apart for a particular purpose; designate: *assigned a day for the inspection*. **2.** To select for a duty or office; appoint: *firefighters assigned to the city's industrial park*. **3.** To give out as a task; allot: *assigned homework to the class*. **4.** To ascribe; attribute: *sorted the rocks by assigning them to different categories*. See synonyms at **attribute**. **5. Law** To transfer (property, rights, or interests) from one to another. **6.** To place (a person or a military unit) under a specific command. ♦ *n.* *Law* An assignee. [Middle English *assignen*, from Old French *assigner*, from Latin *assignāre*: *ad-*, ad- + *signāre*, to mark (from *signum*, sign; see **sek**^{w.1} in Appendix I.)] —**as•**



assemblage
Merry Go Straight,
Montreal, Canada;
1990 fiberglass sculpture
by Arman (b. 1928)

sign/a•bil/i•ty *n.* —**as•sign/a•ble** *adj.* —**as•sign/a•bly** *adv.* —**as•sign'er** *n.*

as•sign•nat (ăs'jġ-năt', ăs'en-yă') *n.* Any of the notes issued as paper currency in France (1789–1796) by the revolutionary government and secured by confiscated lands. [French, from Latin *assignatus*, past participle of *assignare*, to assign. See ASSIGN.]

as•sign•na•tion (ăs'jġ-nă'shan) *n.* 1. The act of assigning. 2. Something assigned, especially an allotment. 3. An appointment for a meeting between lovers; a tryst. See synonyms at **engagement**. —**as'•sign•na•tion•al** *adj.*

as•signed risk (ə-sġnd'f) *n.* A poor risk that an insurance company is compelled to cover under state laws.

as•sign•ee (ə-sġ'nē', ăs'y-nē') *n.* 1. A party to which a transfer of property, rights, or interest is made. 2. One appointed to act for another; a deputy or agent.

as•sign•ment (ə-sġn'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of assigning. 2. Something, such as a task, that is assigned. See synonyms at **task**. 3. A position or post of duty to which one is assigned. 4. **Law a.** The transfer of a claim, right, interest, or property from one to another. **b.** The instrument by which this transfer is effected.

as•sign•or (ə-sġ'nōr', ə-sġ'nər, ăs'ə-nōr') *n.* **Law** One that makes an assignment.

as•sim•i•la•ble (ə-sġm'ə-lə-bəl) *adj.* That can be assimilated: *assimilable nutrients*; *assimilable information*. —**as•sim'•i•la•bil'i•ty** *n.*

as•sim•i•late (ə-sġm'ə-lăt') *v.* -**lat•ed**, -**lat•ing**, -**lates** —**tr.** 1. **Physiology a.** To consume and incorporate (nutrients) into the body after digestion. **b.** To transform (food) into living tissue by the process of anabolism; metabolize constructively. 2. To incorporate and absorb into the mind: *assimilate knowledge*. 3. To make similar; cause to resemble. 4. **Linguistics** To alter (a sound) by assimilation. 5. To absorb (immigrants or a culturally distinct group) into the prevailing culture. —**in•tr.** To become assimilated. [Middle English *assimilaten*, from Latin *assimilare*, *assimilat-*, to make similar to: *ad-*, *ad-* + *similis*, like; see **sem-** in Appendix I.] —**as•sim'•i•la•tor** *n.*

as•sim•i•la•tion (ə-sġm'ə-lăt'shan) *n.* 1a. The act or process of assimilating. **b.** The state of being assimilated. 2. **Physiology** The conversion of nutrients into living tissue; constructive metabolism. 3. **Linguistics** The process by which a sound is modified so that it becomes similar or identical to an adjacent or nearby sound. For example, the prefix *in-* becomes *im-* in *impossible* by assimilation to the labial *p* of *possible*. 4. The process whereby a minority group gradually adopts the customs and attitudes of the prevailing culture.

as•sim•i•la•tion•ism (ə-sġm'ə-lăt'shan-nġz'əm) *n.* A policy of furthering cultural or racial assimilation. —**as•sim'•i•la•tion•ist** *adj.* & *n.* **as•sim•i•la•tive** (ə-sġm'ə-lăt'ġv) also **as•sim'•i•la•to•ry** (-lăt'ōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.* Marked by or causing assimilation.

Assin•i•boin also **Assin•i•boine** (ə-sġn'ə-boġn') *n., pl. Assiniboin* or **-boins** also **Assiniboin** or **-boins** 1a. A Native American people formerly inhabiting southern Manitoba, now located in Montana, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. The Assiniboin became nomadic buffalo hunters after migrating to the northern Great Plains in the 18th century. **b.** A member of this people. 2. The Siouan language of the Assiniboin. [French *Assiniboine*, of Ojibwa origin.] —**As•sin'•i•boin'** *adj.*

Assiniboine A river of south-central Canada rising in southern Saskatchewan and flowing about 949 km (590 mi) generally eastward to the Red River at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Its valley is one of Canada's leading wheat-growing areas.

Assiniboine, Mount A mountain, 3,620.4 m (11,870 ft) high, in the Canadian Rocky Mountains on the Alberta–British Columbia border near Banff.

Assi•si (ə-sġz'zē, -sē, ə-sġs'ē) A town of central Italy east-southeast of Perugia. Saint Francis of Assisi was born here in 1182 and died here in 1226. The town is a religious and tourist center. Population: 19,000.

as•sist (ə-sġst') *v.* -**sist•ed**, -**sist•ing**, -**sists** —**tr.** To give help or support to, especially as a subordinate or supplement; aid: *The clerk assisted the judge by looking up related precedents. Her breathing was assisted by a respirator.* —**in•tr.** 1. To give aid or support. See synonyms at **help**. 2. To be present, as at a conference. ♦ *n.* 1. An act of giving aid; help. 2. **Sports a.** A fielding and throwing of a baseball in such a way that enables a teammate to put out a runner. **b.** A pass, as in basketball or ice hockey, that enables the receiver to score a goal. **c.** Official credit that is given for such a pass. 3. A mechanical device providing aid. [Middle English *assisten*, from Old French *assister*, from Latin *assistere*: *ad-*, *ad-* + *sistere*, to stand; see **sta-** in Appendix I.] —**as•sist'er** *n.*

as•sist•ance (ə-sġst'əns) *n.* 1. The act of assisting. 2. Aid; help; financial assistance.

as•sist•ant (ə-sġst'ənt) *n.* One that assists; a helper. ♦ *adj.* 1. Holding an auxiliary position; subordinate. 2. Giving aid; auxiliary.

Synonyms *assistant, aide, coadjutant, coadjutor, helper, lieutenant, second* These nouns denote a person who holds a position auxiliary to another and assumes some of his or her responsibilities: *an editorial assistant; a senator's aide; the general's coadjutant; a bishop's coadjutor; a teacher's helper; a politician's lieutenant; a prizefighter's second.*

assistant professor *n.* A college or university teacher who ranks above an instructor and below an associate professor.

as•sist•ant•ship (ə-sġst'ənt-shġp') *n.* An academic position that carries a stipend and usually involves part-time teaching or research, given to a qualified graduate student.

as•sist•ed living (ə-sġst'ġd) *n.* A living arrangement in which people with special needs, especially seniors with disabilities, reside in a

facility that provides help with everyday tasks such as bathing, dressing, and taking medication.

assisted reproduction *n.* The use of medical techniques, such as drug therapy, artificial insemination, or in vitro fertilization, to enhance fertility.

assisted suicide *n.* Suicide accomplished with the aid of another person, especially a physician.

as•sist•ive (ə-sġs'tġv) *adj.* Designed for use by disabled people: *an assistive communications device; assistive technology.*

as•size (ə-sġz'f) *n.* 1a. A session of a court. **b.** A decree or edict rendered at such a session. 2a. An ordinance regulating weights and measures and the weights and prices of articles of consumption. **b.** The standards so established. 3. **Law** A judicial inquest, the writ by which it is instituted, or the verdict of the jurors. 4. **assizes a.** One of the periodic court sessions formerly held in each of the counties of England and Wales for the trial of civil or criminal cases. **b.** The time or place of such sessions. [Middle English *assise*, from Old French, from past participle of *asseoir*, to seat, from Latin *assidere*, to sit beside. See ASSIDUOUS.]

assn. *abbr.* association

assoc. *abbr.* 1. associate 2. association

as•so•ci•a•ble (ə-sō'shē-ə-bəl, -shə-bəl) *adj.* That can be associated: *words associable with politics*. —**as•so'ci•a•bil'i•ty** *n.*

as•so•ci•ate (ə-sō'shē-ăt', -sē-) *v.* -**at•ed**, -**at•ing**, -**ates** —**tr.** 1. To join as a partner, ally, or friend. 2. To connect or join together; combine. 3. To connect in the mind or imagination: "*I always somehow associate Chatterton with autumn*" (John Keats). —**in•tr.** 1. To join in or form a league, union, or association. See synonyms at **join**. 2. To spend time socially; keep company: *associates with her coworkers on weekends.* ♦ *n.* (-ġt', -ăt') 1. A person united with another or others in an act, enterprise, or business; a partner or colleague. 2. A companion; a comrade. 3. One that habitually accompanies or is associated with another; an attendant circumstance. 4. A member of an institution or society who is granted only partial status or privileges. 5. often **Associate** An associate's degree. ♦ *adj.* (-ġt', -ăt') 1. Joined with another or others and having equal or nearly equal status: *an associate editor*. 2. Having partial status or privileges: *an associate member of the club*. 3. Following or accompanying; concomitant. [Middle English *associaten*, from Latin *associare*, *associat-*: *ad-*, *ad-* + *socius*, companion; see **sek**^{w.1} in Appendix I.]

associate professor *n.* A college or university professor who ranks above an assistant professor and below a professor.

as•so•ci•ate's degree (ə-sō'shē-ġts', -ġts', -sē-) *n.* An academic degree conferred by a two-year college after the prescribed course of study has been successfully completed.

as•so•ci•a•tion (ə-sō'sē-ă'shan, -shē-) *n.* 1. The act of associating or the state of being associated. 2. An organized body of people who have an interest, activity, or purpose in common; a society. 3a. A mental connection or relation between thoughts, feelings, ideas, or sensations. **b.** A remembered or imagined feeling, emotion, idea, or sensation linked to a person, object, or idea. 4. **Chemistry** Any of various processes of combination, such as hydration, solvation, or complex-ion formation, depending on relatively weak chemical bonding. 5. **Ecology** A large number of organisms in a specific geographic area constituting a community with one or two dominant species. —**as•so'ci•a•tion•al** *adj.*

association area *n.* An area of the cerebral cortex where motor and sensory functions are integrated.

association football *n.* Chiefly **British** Soccer.

as•so•ci•a•tion•ism (ə-sō'sē-ă'shan-nġz'əm, ə-sō'shē-) *n.* The psychological theory that association is the basic principle of all mental activity. —**as•so'ci•a•tion•ist** *adj.* & *n.* —**as•so'ci•a•tion•is'tic** *adj.*

as•so•ci•a•tive (ə-sō'shē-ăt'ġv, -sē-, -shə-tġv) *adj.* 1. Of, characterized by, resulting from, or causing association. 2. **Mathematics** Independent of the grouping of elements. For example, if $a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$, the operation indicated by + is associative. —**as•so'ci•a•tive•ly** *adv.* —**as•so'ci•a•tiv'i•ty** (-shē-ăt'ġv'ġ-tē, -sē-, -shə-tġv'ġ-) *n.*

associative learning *n.* A type of learning principle based on the assumption that ideas and experiences reinforce one another and can be linked to enhance the learning process.

associative neuron *n.* A nerve cell found within the central nervous system that links sensory and motor neurons.

as•soil (ə-soġl') *tr.v.* -**soiled**, -**soil•ing**, -**soils** **Archaic** 1. To absolve; pardon. 2. To atone for. [Middle English *assoilen*, from Old French *assoldre*, *assoil-*, from Latin *absolvere*, to set free: *ab-*, away; see **ab-** + *solvere*, to loosen; see **leu-** in Appendix I.] —**as•soil'ment** *n.*

as•so•nance (ăs'ə-nəns) *n.* 1. Resemblance of sound, especially of the vowel sounds in words, as in: "*that dolphin-torn, that gong-tormented sea*" (William Butler Yeats). 2. The repetition of identical or similar vowel sounds, especially in stressed syllables, with changes in the intervening consonants, as in the phrase *tilting at windmills*. 3. Rough similarity; approximate agreement. [French, from Latin *assonare*, to respond to: *ad-*, *ad-* + *sonare*, to sound; see **swen-** in Appendix I.] —**as'•so•nant** *adj.* & *n.* —**as'•so•nan'tal** (-nănt'l) *adj.*

as•sort (ə-sōrt') *v.* -**sort•ed**, -**sort•ing**, -**sorts** —**tr.** 1. To separate into groups according to kind; classify. 2. To supply with (an appropriate variety or assortment, as of goods). —**in•tr.** 1. To agree in kind; fall into the same class. 2. To associate with others; keep company. [Middle English *assorte*, from Old French *assortier*: *a-*, to (from Latin *ad-*; see **AD-**) + *sorte*, kind (from Latin *sors*, *sort-*, chance, lot; see **ser-** in Appendix I.)] —**as•sor'ta•tive** (ə-sōrt'ə-tġv) *adj.* —**as•sor't'er** *n.*

as•sort•ed (ə-sōrt'ġd) *adj.* 1. Consisting of a number of different kinds: *assorted sizes*. See synonyms at **miscellaneous**. 2. Separated according to kind or class. 3. Suited or matched. Often used in combina-

ă pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
âr care	oo took
â father	oo boot
ē pet	û cut
ē be	ûr urge
ĭ pit	th thin
ĭ pie	th this
îr pier	hw which
ô pot	zh vision
ô toe	ə about, item
ô paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: / (primary); ' (secondary), as in **dictionary** (dġk'shə-nġr'ē)

sub·arid (süb-är'id) *adj.* Somewhat arid; moderately dry: *a subarid climate.*

sub·as·sem·bly (süb'ä-sēm'blē) *n., pl. -blies* An assembled unit forming a component to be incorporated into a larger assembly.

sub·atom·ic (süb'ä-töm'ik) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to particles that are smaller than an atom. 2. Having dimensions or participating in reactions characteristic of the constituents of the atom.

subatomic particle *n.* Any of various units of matter below the size of an atom, including the elementary particles and hadrons.

sub·au·di·tion (süb'ö-dish'än) *n.* 1. The act of understanding and mentally supplying a word or thought that has been implied but not expressed. 2. A word or thought supplied by subaudition. [Late Latin *subauditiö*, *subauditiön-*, from *subauditus*, past participle of *subaudire*, to supply an omitted word: Latin *sub-*, sub- + Latin *audire*, to hear; see **au-** in Appendix I.]

sub·ax·il·lar·y (süb-äk'sä-lär'ē) *adj.* Situated beneath the axilla or armpit: *subaxillary glands; subaxillary feathers.*

sub·base (süb'bäs') *n.* The lowermost front strip or molding of a baseboard.

sub·base·ment (süb'bäs'mənt) *n.* A floor beneath a main basement of a building.

sub·bass (süb'bäs') *n.* Music A pedal stop on an organ that produces the lowest tones, having 16 or 32 feet.

sub·branch (süb'bränç') *n.* A subdivision that has common differentiating characteristics within a larger branch.

sub·cab·i·net (süb'käb'ä-nit) *adj.* Of, relating to, or being an administrative position below cabinet level: *initially held talks at the subcabinet level.*

sub·cal·i·ber (süb-käl'ä-bär) *adj.* 1. Smaller in caliber than the barrel of the gun from which it was fired. Used of projectiles. 2. Of or relating to such projectiles.

sub·car·ri·er (süb'kär'ē-ər) *n.* Physics A section of a transmitted wave used to modify the information-carrying section of the wave.

sub·car·ti·lag·i·nous (süb'kär-tl-äj'ä-nəs) *adj.* 1. Located beneath a cartilage. 2. Partly cartilaginous.

sub·cat·e·go·ry (süb-kät'i-gör'ē, -gör'ē, süb'kät'-) *n., pl. -ries* A subdivision that has common differentiating characteristics within a larger category.

sub·ceil·ing (süb'sē'ling) *n.* See **sublimit**.

sub·ce·les·tial (süb'si-lēs'chəl) *adj.* 1. Lower than celestial; terrestrial. 2. Mundane.

sub·cel·lu·lar (süb-säl'yä-lär) *adj.* 1. Situated or occurring within a cell: *subcellular organelles.* 2. Smaller in size than ordinary cells: *subcellular organisms.* 3. Below the cellular level: *subcellular research.*

sub·cen·ter (süb'sän'tär) *n.* A secondary center, especially a commercial or shopping area located away from the main business sector of a city. —**sub·cen·tral** (-träl) *adj.*

sub·chas·er (süb'chä'sär) *n.* Informal A submarine chaser.

sub·class (süb'kläs') *n.* 1. A subdivision of a set or class. 2. Biology A taxonomic category of related organisms ranking between a class and an order.

sub·cla·vi·an (süb-klä've-än) *adj.* Anatomy 1. Situated beneath the clavicle. 2. Of or relating to a subclavian part. 3. Of or relating to the subclavian artery or vein. ♦ *n.* A subclavian structure, such as a nerve or muscle. [From New Latin *subclāvius*: *SUB-* + Latin *clāvis*, key; see **CLAVICLE**.]

subclavian artery *n.* A part of a major artery of the upper extremities or forelimbs that passes beneath the clavicle and is continuous with the axillary artery.

subclavian vein *n.* A part of a major vein of the upper extremities or forelimbs that passes beneath the clavicle and is continuous with the axillary vein.

sub·cli·max (süb-klī'mäks') *n.* A stage in the ecological succession of a plant or animal community immediately preceding a climax, and often persisting because of the effects of fire, flood, or other conditions. —**sub·cli·max·tic** (-mäk'tik) *adj.*

sub·clin·i·cal (süb-klīn'i-käl) *adj.* Not manifesting characteristic clinical symptoms. Used of a disease or condition. —**sub·clin·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

sub·com·mit·tee (süb'kəm-mit'ē) *n.* A subordinate committee composed of members appointed from a main committee.

sub·com·pact (süb-köm'päkt') *n.* An automobile smaller than a compact.

sub·com·po·nent (süb'kəm-pö'nənt) *n.* A portion of a component, especially an electronic component; a subassembly.

sub·con·fer·ence (süb'kön'fär-əns, -frəns) *n.* A subcommittee of a congressional conference.

sub·con·scious (süb-kön'shəs) *adj.* Not wholly conscious; partially or imperfectly conscious: *subconscious perceptions.* ♦ *n.* The part of the mind below the level of conscious perception. Often used with *the*. —**sub·con·scious·ly** *adv.* —**sub·con·scious·ness** *n.*

sub·con·ti·nent (süb'kön'tə-nənt, süb-kön'-) *n.* 1. A large landmass, such as India, that is part of a continent but is considered either geographically or politically as an independent entity. 2. A large landmass, such as Greenland, that is smaller than a continent. —**sub·con·ti·nent·tal** (-nən'tl) *adj.*

sub·con·tract (süb-kön'träkt', süb'kön'träkt) *n.* A contract that assigns some of the obligations of a prior contract to another party. ♦ *intr.* & *tr.v.* (süb-kön'träkt', süb'kän-tträkt') **-tract·ed, -tract·ing, -tracts** To make a subcontract or a subcontract for.

sub·con·trac·tor (süb-kön'träk'tər, süb'kän-träk'tər) *n.* One that

enters into a subcontract and assumes some of the obligations of the primary contractor.

sub·con·trary (süb-kön'trär'ē) *n., pl. -ries* Logic A proposition related to another in such a way that both may be true, but both cannot be false.

sub·cor·tex (süb-kör'tēks) *n., pl. -ti·ces* (-ti-sēz') The portion of the brain immediately below the cerebral cortex. —**sub·cor·ti·cal·ly** *adv.*

sub·crit·i·cal (süb-krit'i-käl) *adj.* 1. Having a mass of fissionable material that is less than that needed for a chain reaction. 2. Of less than critical importance.

sub·cul·ture (süb'kül'çär) *n.* 1. A cultural subgroup differentiated by status, ethnic background, residence, religion, or other factors that functionally unify the group and act collectively on each member. 2. One culture of microorganisms derived from another. —**sub·cul·tur·al** *adj.*

sub·cu·ta·ne·ous (süb'kyö-tä'nē-əs) *adj.* Located or placed just beneath the skin: *subcutaneous tissue; a subcutaneous implant.* —**sub·cu·ta·ne·ous·ly** *adv.*

sub·cu·tis (süb-kyö'tis) *n.* A layer of connective tissue beneath the dermis.

sub·dea·con (süb-dē'kän) *n.* 1. A cleric ranking just below a deacon. 2. A cleric who acts as assistant to the deacon at High Mass and normally reads the Epistle at the Eucharist.

sub·deb (süb'dēb') *n.* Informal A subdebutante.

sub·deb·u·tante (süb-dēb'yä-tänt') *n.* 1. A teenage girl approaching her debut. 2. A girl in her middle teens.

sub·der·mal (süb'dür'mäl) *adj.* Located or placed beneath the skin: *subdermal.* —**sub·der·mal·ly** *adv.*

sub·di·ac·o·nate (süb'di-äk'ä-nit) *n.* The office, order, or rank of subdeacon. [Late Latin *subdiäconatus*, from *subdiäconus*, subdeacon (partial translation of Late Greek *hypodiäkonos*): Latin *sub-*, sub- + Late Latin *diäconus*, deacon; see **DEACON**.] —**sub·di·ac·o·nal** *adj.*

sub·di·rec·to·ry (süb'di-rék'tä-rē, -dī-) *n., pl. -ries* A subdivision of a computer directory.

sub·dis·ci·pline (süb'dis'ä-plīn) *n.* A field of specialized study within a broader discipline; a subfield.

sub·di·vide (süb'di-vid', süb'di-vid') *v. -vid·ed, -vid·ing, -vides* —*tr.* 1. To divide a part or parts of into smaller parts. 2. To divide into a number of parts, especially to divide (land) into lots. —*intr.* To form into subdivisions. —**sub·di·vid·er** *n.*

sub·di·vi·sion (süb'di-vīzh'ən, süb'di-vīzh'ən) *n.* 1a. The act or process of subdividing. b. A subdivided part. 2. An area of real estate composed of subdivided lots. —**sub·di·vi·sion·al** *adj.*

sub·dom·i·nant (süb-döm'ä-nənt) *n.* Music The fourth tone of a diatonic scale, next below the dominant. ♦ *adj.* 1. Zoology Less than dominant; ranking below one that is dominant: *the subdominant male in a pride of lions.* 2. Ecology Prevalent in a community but below the dominant in importance. Used of a species.

sub·duc·tion (süb-dük'shən) *n.* A geologic process in which one edge of one crustal plate is forced below the edge of another. [French, from Latin *subductus*, past participle of *subducere*, to draw away from below: *sub-*, sub- + *ducere*, to lead; see **DEUK-** in Appendix I.] —**sub·duct'** *v.* —**sub·duct'al** (-täl) *adj.*

sub·due (süb-döo', -dyoo') *tr.v. -dued, -du·ing, -dues* 1. To conquer and subjugate; vanquish. See synonyms at **defeat**. 2. To quiet or bring under control by physical force or persuasion; make tractable. 3. To make less intense or prominent; tone down: *subdued my excitement about the upcoming holiday.* 4. To bring (land) under cultivation: *Farmers subdued the arid lands of Australia.* [Middle English *subduen*, alteration (influenced by Latin *subdere*, to subject) of Old French *suduire*, to seduce, from Latin *subducere*, to withdraw (probably influenced by Latin *seducere*, to seduce): *sub-*, away; see **SUB-** + *ducere*, to lead; see **DEUK-** in Appendix I.] —**sub·du·able** *adj.* —**sub·du·er** *n.*

sub·dur·al (süb-döör'äl, -dyöör'-) *adj.* Located or occurring beneath the dura mater: *subdural space; a subdural hematoma.*

sub·em·ployed (süb'ēm-ploid') *adj.* Of or relating to workers or segments of the paid labor force that are unemployed, underemployed, or underpaid. —**sub·em·ploy·ment** *n.*

sub·en·try (süb'än'trē) *n., pl. -tries* An entry, such as one in an account, catalog, or reference work, that is included within a main entry.

sub·e·qua·to·ri·al (süb'ē-kwä-tör'ē-äl, -tör'-, -äk-wä-) *adj.* Belonging to a region adjacent to an equatorial area.

sub·er·ic acid (söo-bēr'ik) *n.* A colorless crystalline dibasic acid, HOOC(CH₂)₆COOH, used in the manufacture of plastics. [French *subérique*, from Latin *süber*, cork.]

sub·er·in (söo'bar-in) *n.* A waxy waterproof substance present in the cell walls of cork tissue in plants. [French *subérine*: Latin *süber*, cork + French *-ine*, *adj. suff.*; see **-INE²**.]

sub·er·i·za·tion (söo'bär-i-zä'shən) *n.* Deposition of suberin on the walls of plant cells and their subsequent conversion into cork tissue.

sub·er·ize (söo'bä-rīz') *tr.v. -ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es* To cause to undergo suberization. [From Latin *süber*, cork.]

sub·er·ose (söo'bä-rös') also **sub·er·ous** (-bär-əs) *adj.* Of, relating to, or resembling cork or cork tissue. [Latin *süber*, cork + **-OSE¹**.]

sub·fam·i·ly (süb'fäm'yä-lē) *n., pl. -lies* 1. Biology A taxonomic category of related organisms ranking between a family and a genus. 2. Linguistics A division of languages below a family and above a branch.

sub·field (süb'fēld') *n.* 1. A subdivision of a field of study; a subdiscipline. 2. Mathematics A field that is a subset of another field.

sub·floor·ing (süb'flör'ing, -flör'-) or **sub·floor** (-flör', -flör')

ä pat	oi boy
ä pay	ou out
är care	öo took
ä father	öo boot
ë pet	ü cut
ë be	ür urge
ï pit	th thin
ï pie	th this
ir pier	hw which
ö pot	zh vision
ö toe	ä about, item
ö paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: / (primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dik'shä-nēr'ē)

Subatomic hadrons, therefore elementary particles, particle, Explanatory PARTICLE ANTIPARTICLE bar above ELEMENT Family Name Gauge bosons quark HADRON Family Name baryon meson The neutrino